

"I am in this fight for certain principles, and the first and most important of these goes back to Sinai, and is embodied in the commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal.' Thou shalt not steal a nomination. Thou shalt neither steal in politics nor in business. Thou shalt not steal from the people the birthright of the people to rule themselves."

A call for a National Progressive Convention, to meet at Chicago on August 5, 1912, in the same building as that in which the Eepublican convention had held its sessions, was issued on July 7. There were sixty-three signers to the call, representing forty States, mostly Northern, and no Territories.

"When the convention assembled at Chicago there were delegates from every State except South Carolina. Many States sent three and four times the regular number of delegates, so that there were in attendance fully two thousand in all. There were negro delegates from several States, including "West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and Ehode Island—whose character and standing in the communities from which they came were equal in every respect to those of the white delegates.

The convention was as extraordinary in character as that which had been assembled so hastily in Chicago in June. Its members, like those of the June gathering, sang hymns and patriotic songs, like "The Battle Hymn of the Eepublic," the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Onward Christian Soldiers." When Eoosevelt made his first appearance on the platform he was cheered continuously for

nearly an
hour. On the evening of the second day
Theodore Eoosevelt
velt was nominated for President, and Hiram
W. Johnson,
of California, for Vice-President. The
convention ad-
jourled after singing the "Doxology."

In accepting the nomination, Eoosevelt
reiterated the
principles for which he had been speaking and
writing since
his return from abroad, and in closing used a
phrase which
he had employed in the speech which he had
made to his
followers when they withdrew from the
Eepublican con-